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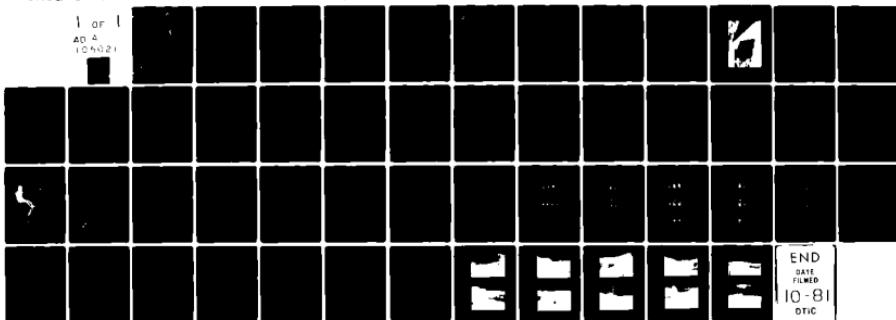
KIMBALL (L ROBERT) AND ASSOCIATES EBENSBURG PA
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM, LAKE SPRINGFIELD DAM (MO 20023), O--ETC(U)
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LAKE SPRINGFIELD DAM
GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI
MO 20023

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PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY INSPECTION



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St. Louis District

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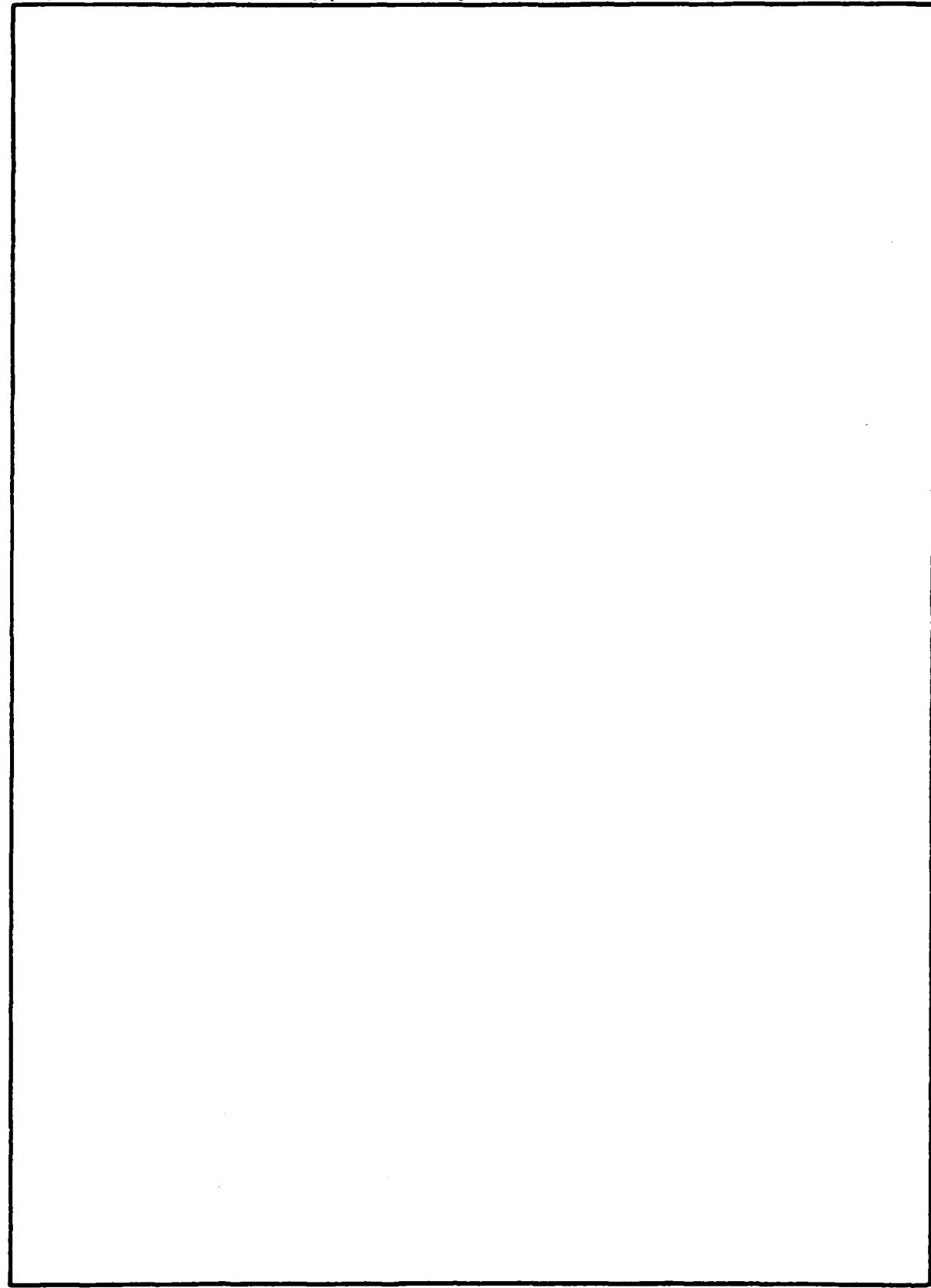
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
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7. AUTHOR(s) L. Robert Kimball and Associates	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis Dam Inventory and Inspection Section, LMSED-PD 210 Tucker Blvd., North, St. Louis, Mo. 63101		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 1111
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19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Dam Safety, Lake, Dam Inspection, Private Dams		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This report was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams. This report assesses the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based on available data and on visual inspection, to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.		

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LAKE SPRINGFIELD DAM

GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI

MISSOURI INVENTORY NO. 20023

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

PREPARED BY

L. ROBERT KIMBALL AND ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS
EBENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

UNDER DIRECTION OF

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FOR

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

SEPTEMBER 1979

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 NORTH 12TH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

IN REPLY REFER TO

SUBJECT: Lake Springfield Dam Phase I Inspection Report (MO 30012)

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Lake Springfield Dam. It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

SIGNED

SUBMITTED BY:

Chief, Engineering Division

18 SEP 1979

Date

SIGNED

APPROVED BY:

Colonel, CE, District Engineer

18 SEP 1979

Date

PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

NAME OF DAM	Lake Springfield Dam
STATE LOCATED	Missouri
COUNTY LOCATED	Greene
STREAM	James River
DATE OF INSPECTION	June 6, 1979

Lake Springfield Dam was inspected using the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams". These guidelines were developed by the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., with the help of federal and state agencies, professional engineering organizations and private engineers. The resulting guidelines are considered to represent a consensus of the engineering profession.

Based on the criteria in the guidelines, the dams are in the high hazard potential classification, which means that loss of life and appreciable property loss could occur in the event of failure of the dam. The dam is in the intermediate size classification. The downstream affected area includes a power plant immediately downstream, several dwellings and U.S. Route 160 approximately 2.5 miles downstream.

Based on the downstream exposure and the size classification, the spillway design flood for this dam is the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The PMF is that flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region.

The dam is capable of controlling 57% of the PMF without overtopping the earth embankment section. Overtopping of the embankment with a significant depth of water or for an extended period of time will cause failure of the earth embankment portion of the dam. Using definitions provided by the Corps of Engineers, the spillway is termed inadequate. However, the spillway is capable of controlling the 100 year frequency flood.

Deficiencies visually observed for Lake Springfield Dam were the inadequate spillway and no facilities to lower or drain the reservoir. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. These deficiencies should be remedied at the direction of a professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design and construction.

It is recommended that the owner take action to correct or control the deficiencies described.

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Vice President, Earth Sciences

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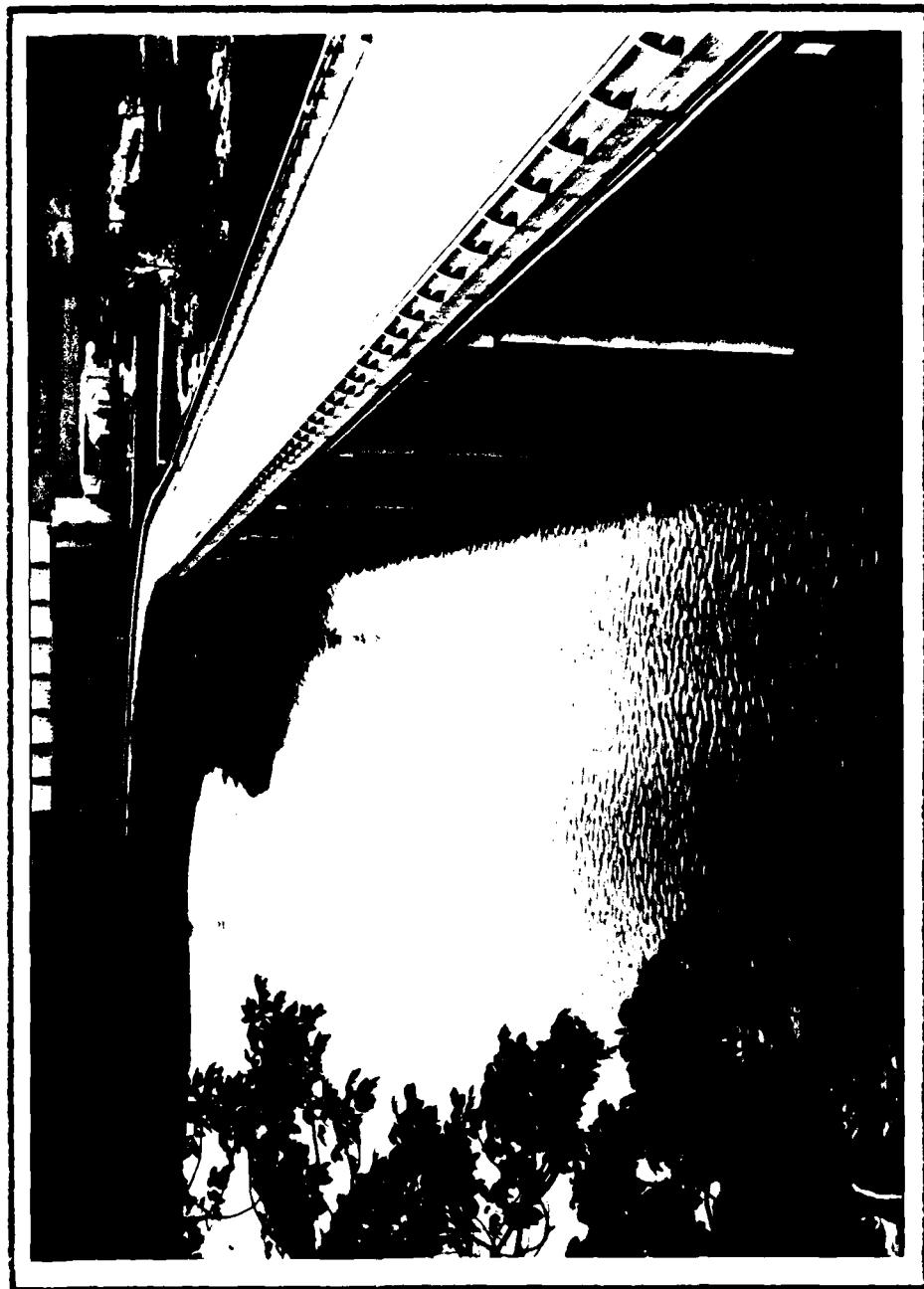


Figure 3. A perspective view of the overburden

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM
LAKE SPRINGFIELD DAM - ID NO. 20023

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

a. Authority. The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of safety inspection of dams throughout the United States. Pursuant to the above, the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer directed that a safety inspection of the Lake Springfield Dam be made.

b. Purpose of Inspection. The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dams with respect to safety, based on available data and visual inspection, in order to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.

c. Evaluation Criteria. Criteria used to evaluate the dam was furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams". These guidelines were developed with the help of several federal agencies and many state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances.

(1) Lake Springfield Dam is an earthfill dam with a concrete ogee spillway section located on the right abutment. The earth embankment section is approximately 1400 feet long with a maximum height of approximately 46 feet. The upstream slope is 2H:1V above elevation 1140. Below elevation 1140 the upstream slope is 3H:1V. Riprap is present to approximately elevation 1146. The downstream slope is 2H:1V. A rock toe is present in the maximum section. The remainder of the embankment is homogeneous. The earth embankment section has a double curve alignment. (See Appendices A & C). A paved county road is present across the crest of the dam. The crest is 40 feet wide.

The spillway consists of a concrete gravity ogee section. The maximum height of the gravity section is 30 feet. A 10 foot deep cutoff is present on the upstream toe of the gravity section. The upstream slope of the dam is vertical. A 30 foot long concrete apron extends below the toe of the gravity section with a 4 foot deep cutoff. The spillway is 563 feet long but contains six concrete piers which support a highway bridge as part of the county road.

There are no facilities provided to drain or lower the lake level. Lake Springfield Dam is used for cooling water for the James River power plant. The James River power plant has three 60" diameter intakes from the lake. Water is discharged back into Lake Springfield through two 60" diameter pipes and one 84" diameter pipe.

b. Location. Lake Springfield Dam is located approximately 5 miles south of Springfield, Missouri on the James River. The dam can be located (Section 19 and 20, Township 28 North, Range 28 West) on the Nixa, Missouri 7.5 minute U.S.G.S Quadrangle.

c. Size Classification. Lake Springfield Dam is an intermediate size dam (45 feet high, 20,077 acre-feet).

d. Hazard Classification. Lake Springfield Dam is a high hazard dam. Downstream conditions indicate that loss of life is probable should failure of the dam occur.

e. Ownership. Lake Springfield Dam is owned by Springfield City Utilities. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Mr. David Plank
Springfield City Utilities
301 East Central Street
Jewell P.O. Box 551
Springfield, MO 65801
417-831-8520

f. Purpose of Dam. Lake Springfield Dam is used to supply cooling water to the James River power plant.

g. Design and Construction History. Lake Springfield Dam was designed by Burns and McDonnell. Construction of the dam was initiated in 1956. Construction drawings were available for review. No other design reports or construction history was available.

h. Normal Operating Procedures. No operating records exist. The reservoir is maintained at the spillway crest with the excess inflow discharging over the spillway. Water is recirculated through the intakes and discharges to cool water from the power plant.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

a. <u>Drainage Area.</u>	303 square miles
b. <u>Discharge at Dam Site (cfs).</u>	
(1) Maximum known flood at dam site	Unknown
(2) Spillway capacity at top of dam	190,118
(3) Drain Line	None

c. Elevation (feet) - Based on spillway crest elevation 1140.0 shown on construction drawings)

(1) Top of dam	1161.2
(2) Spillway crest	1140.0
(3) Normal pool	1140.0
(4) Maximum pool (PMF)	1165.2
(5) Tailwater (day of inspection)	1118.8 (200 cfs)
(6) Streambed at centerline of dam	1116.0

d. Reservoir (feet).

(1) Length of maximum pool	24,000
(2) Length of normal pool	12,000

e. Storage (acre-feet).

(1) Top of dam	20,077
(2) Spillway crest	2,806
(3) Normal pool	2,806
(4) Maximum pool (PMF)	29,938

f. Reservoir Surface (acres).

(1) Top of dam	1250
(2) Spillway crest	360
(3) Normal pool	360
(4) Maximum pool (PMF)	1400

g. Dam.

(1) Type	Earth embankment with concrete gravity spillway
(2) Length -embankment	1400 feet
-spillway (total with piers)	563 feet
(3) Height -embankment	45 feet
-spillway	30 feet
(4) Top width	40 feet
(5) Side slopes -embankment, upstream	2H:1V above elevation 1140
	3H:1V below elevation 1140
	downstream 2H:1V
	-concrete section
	upstream Vertical
	downstream Variable
(6) Zoning	Homogeneous embankment with a rock toe
(7) Grout curtain	Yes

h. Spillway.

(1) Type	Concrete gravity
(2) Length (total with piers)	563 feet

(3) Net weir length	539 feet
(4) Crest elevation	1140.0
(5) Upstream channel	Lake
(6) Downstream channel	James River
(7) Weir shape	Ogee

i. Drawdown Facilities None

SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN. The construction drawings were available for review. No other design reports were available. Test borings with the construction drawings show that one boring was stopped in a void. The foundation was apparently grouted during construction.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION. No information was available on construction of the dam.

2.3 OPERATION. No operating records exist.

2.4 EVALUATION.

a. Availability. Very little information is available on the design or construction of the dam.

b. Adequacy. The field surveys and visual inspections presented herein are considered adequate to support the conclusion of this report. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. These seepage and stability analyses should be performed for appropriate loading conditions (including earthquake loads) and made a matter of record.

c. Validity. Not applicable.

SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

a. General. The onsite inspection of Lake Springfield Dam was conducted by personnel of L. Robert Kimball and Associates accompanied by personnel from the owner's engineering staff on June 6, 1979. The inspection consisted of:

1. Visual inspection of the retaining structure, abutments and toe.
2. Examination of the spillway facilities, exposed portions of any outlet works, and other appurtenant works.
3. Observations affecting the runoff potential of the drainage basin.

b. Project Geology. The bedrock underlying Lake Springfield Dam consists of the Mississippian aged Burlington-Keokuk limestone formation, which is part of the Osagean Series. This unit may be over 200 feet' thick.

This formation is a coarsely crystalline, crinoidal limestone which is white to gray in color. Where the beds are dolomitic, as in the spillway at McDaniel Lake, the color is buff to brown. These beds are rare, however. The formation varies from thin bedded to massive, but is usually medium bedded and weathers to even beds.

Grey to white cherts are often contained within the formation in the form of nodules or beds. The chert weathers to white or brown boulders which become tripolitic and reddish brown upon extreme weathering. The cherty section of the formation is probably in the higher part of the formation and appears to have been eroded from many areas.

Water moving through the limestone has dissolved it in many places, forming a highly uneven bedrock surface, enlarged joints and bedding planes, and caverns. Irregularly shaped pinnacles, some of which may be 10 or 15 feet high, are also common in many areas. These features lie between major "paths" of lateral water movement through residual material toward enlarged joints or bedding planes.

Lake Springfield lies approximately four miles from the Sac River and Kinzer Bridge Faults. These are northwest-southeast trending faults, each with displacements of about 50 feet. The strata in this area dip about 1/2 degree to the southwest.

c. Dam and Spillway. Visual inspection of the dam indicated the structure was in good conditions. From a brief survey conducted during the inspection, it was determined that several low spots are present on the crest of the embankment. The low spot

on the dam was determined to be 1161.2. The crest of the dam serves as a county road. This road is paved with guardrails on either side. Both the upstream and the downstream slope appear to be in good condition although vegetation may have obscured minor deficiencies.

The concrete gravity spillway appeared to be in good condition. From visual examination, the crest appeared to be even. Water was discharging over the entire crest equally. Close examination of the spillway was not possible because of water discharging over the spillway. In addition, cracks, seepage or spalling of the concrete was obscured because of the full flow over the ogee section. The upstream condition of the concrete and the condition below the tailwater were unobserved. Five concrete piers are located on the spillway to support a bridge over the spillway. The right abutment is formed by a rock cliff.

d. Outlet Works and Drainlines. There are no facilities to drain or lower the reservoir. The power plant has three large intakes to draw water off the lake and three large return lines to return heated water to the lake for cooling. In addition, the power plant has several small discharge lines which discharge below the toe of the dam. These small discharge lines are too small to draw down the reservoir.

e. Reservoir Area. No pertinent problems were noted in the reservoir area. The watershed consists of woodland and farmland.

f. Downstream Channel. Discharges from the spillway enter the James River. The James River has a moderately wide flood plain.

3.2 EVALUATION. The visual inspection did not reveal any signs of instability. The dam appeared to be in good condition. Water flowing over the spillway weir did not permit close examination of the concrete. In addition, it was impossible to examine the upstream portion of the concrete gravity section and the portion below the tailwater.

Complete evaluation of the structure cannot be made without a detailed stability, stress and seepage analysis.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES. The reservoir is maintained at the spillway crest at all times. Water is drawn off the reservoir and recirculated for cooling purposes. No other operational procedures are performed. Operation of the intakes are conducted by the power plant personnel.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM. Maintenance of the dam appears to be good. Maintenance of the dam is conducted by city personnel.

4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES. The dam itself has no operating facilities. The power plant has three intakes and three discharges from the reservoir. These facilities are maintained adequately by power plant personnel.

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF ANY WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT. There is no warning system in effect.

4.5 EVALUATION. Maintenance of the dam and operating facilities is considered good. There is no warning system in effect to warn downstream residences of large spillway discharges or failure of the dam.

SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

a. Design Data. There are no hydraulic and hydrological design data available.

b. Experience Data. The drainage area was developed using the U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheet. The lake surface area was determined by planimetering the quadrangle sheet and surface contour lines within the drainage area on the U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheets. The spillway and dam layout was made from surveys conducted during the inspection.

c. Visual Observations. The dam is an earth embankment with a concrete gravity spillway. Because of the paved crest of the earth embankment section, the embankment should be able to withstand minor overtopping. The total spillway length is 563 feet. Six piers located on the spillway reduce the effective length of the spillway to 539 feet.

d. Overtopping Potential. Overtopping potential was investigated through the development of the probable maximum flood (PMF) for the watershed and the subsequent routing of the PMF and fractions of the PMF through the reservoir and spillway. (The flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region.)

The Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, has directed that the HEC-1 Dam Safety Version systemized computer program be utilized. The program was prepared by the Hydraulic Engineering Center (HEC) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Davis California, July, 1978. The major methodologies or key input data for this program are discussed in Appendix B.

To enable us to complete the hydraulic and hydrologic analysis for this structure, it was necessary to assume that the water level prior to flood was at the spillway crest (elevation 1140.0).

Complete summary sheets of the computer output are presented in Appendix B. To facilitate review, the major results of the overtopping analysis are presented below:

Peak Inflow	341,578 cfs
Spillway Capacity	PMF - 190,118 cfs

Ratio of PMF	Maximum Reservoir Water Surface	Maximum Depth over dam, ft.	Maximum Outflow (cfs)	Duration of Overtopping, (hrs.)
.10	1146.60	0.00	33,106	0.00
.50	1159.26	0.00	164,557	0.00
.60	1161.73	0.53	197,934	1.00
1.00	1168.23	7.03	334,105	4.25

The Corps of Engineers Spillway Design Flood for an intermediate size dam is the PMF. The spillway is capable of controlling approximately 57% of the PMF without overtopping the embankment. According to the Corps of Engineers definition, the spillway is termed inadequate. The PMF is the flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorologic and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region. The spillway is considered adequate to pass the 100 year frequency flood.

SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

a. Visual Observations. Visual observations did not reveal any signs of immediate instability. No zones of cracking or deterioration of the concrete spillway were noted, however, much of the spillway was obscured because of flow over the spillway and the high lake level and presence of the tailwater. In addition, no signs of instability were noted on the earth embankment section.

b. Design and Construction Data. The only design data available were the construction drawings. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. In addition, no information on construction of the dam was available.

c. Operating Records. No operating records are kept on the structure.

d. Post Construction Changes. To our knowledge no post construction changes have been made to the dam.

e. Seismic Stability. The dam is located in seismic zone 2 to which the guidelines assign a "moderate" damage potential. No seismic stability analysis has been conducted.

SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

a. Safety. The visual observations, review of available data, hydrologic calculations and past operational performance indicated that Lake Springfield Dams' spillway is inadequate. The spillway is capable of controlling 57% of the PMF without overtopping the earth embankment. The structural adequacy of the dam is unknown. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency. The structure should be evaluated for critical loading conditions.

The dam appears to be in good condition. No signs of instability were noted on the earth embankment section or the concrete gravity spillway section. However, the presence of water discharging over the spillway and the high lake level and presence of the tailwater obscured much of the concrete features.

It must be noted that dams change and deteriorate with age. Safety reviews for this structure should be made on an on-going basis. Periodic safety inspections should be conducted of the dam.

b. Adequacy of Information. Complete assessment of the structural stability of the structure cannot be made because of the limited design data and construction data. Seepage and stability analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.

c. Urgency. The deficiencies described herein are serious and corrective actions listed below should be initiated immediately. Priority should be given to increasing the spillway capacity. Seepage and stability analyses should be performed by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams.

d. Need for Phase II. In order to accomplish some of the recommendations/remedial measures outlined below, further investigations will be required.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

a. A detailed hydraulic and hydrologic study should be conducted by a registered professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design to increase spillway capacity. Remedial modifications should be conducted to increase the spillway capacity. Additional spillway capacity can be obtained by increasing the spillway size and/or the height of the dam with considerations for energy dissipating structures.

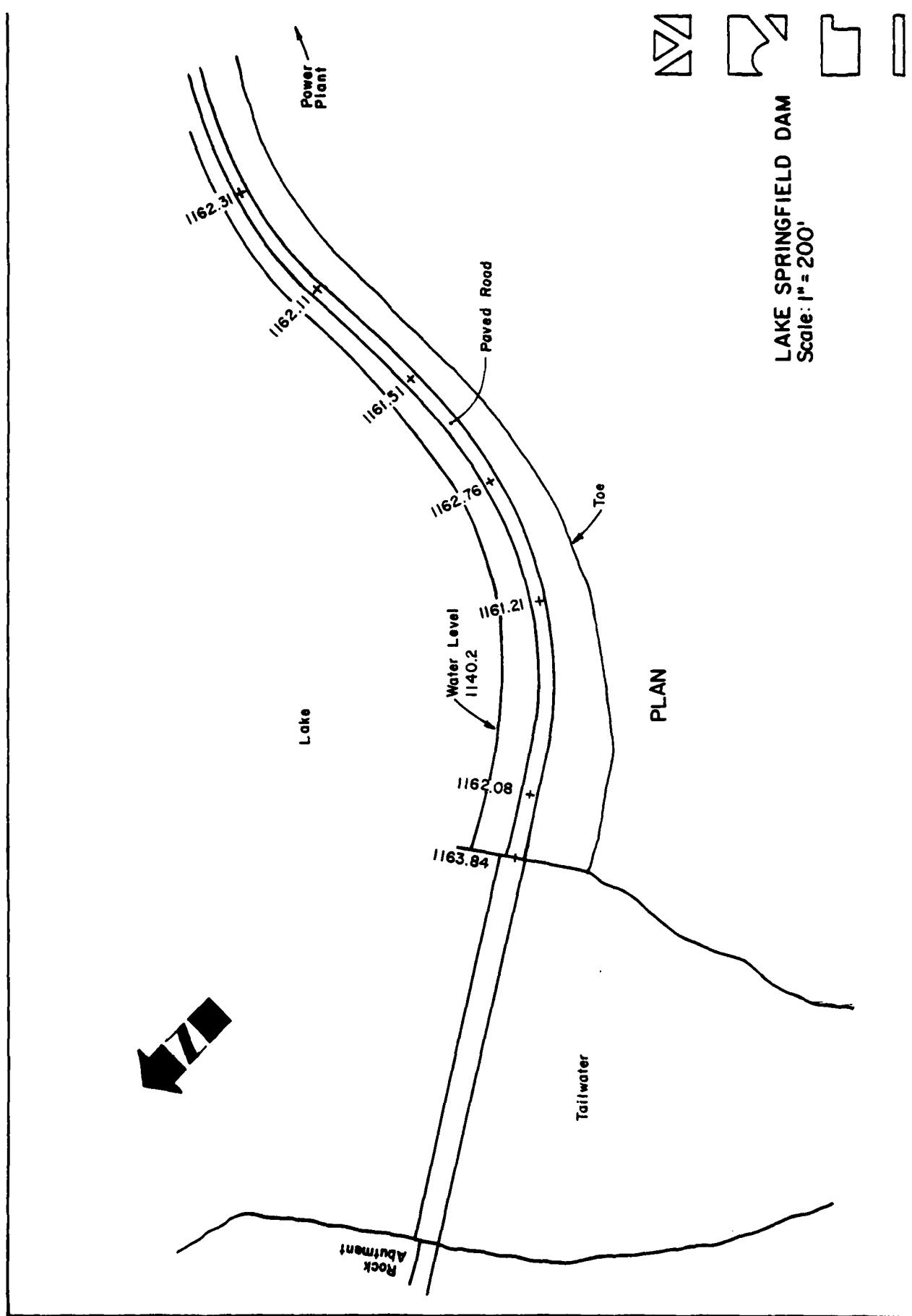
- b. The stability of the earth embankment section and the concrete spillway section should be documented by a professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams.
- c. A means of lowering the lake level or draining the lake should be provided.
- d. Institute a formal inspection program to be conducted at regular intervals.
- e. Institute a formal warning system to warn downstream residences of high spillway discharges or failure of the dam.

APPENDIX A

DRAWINGS



Figure 1



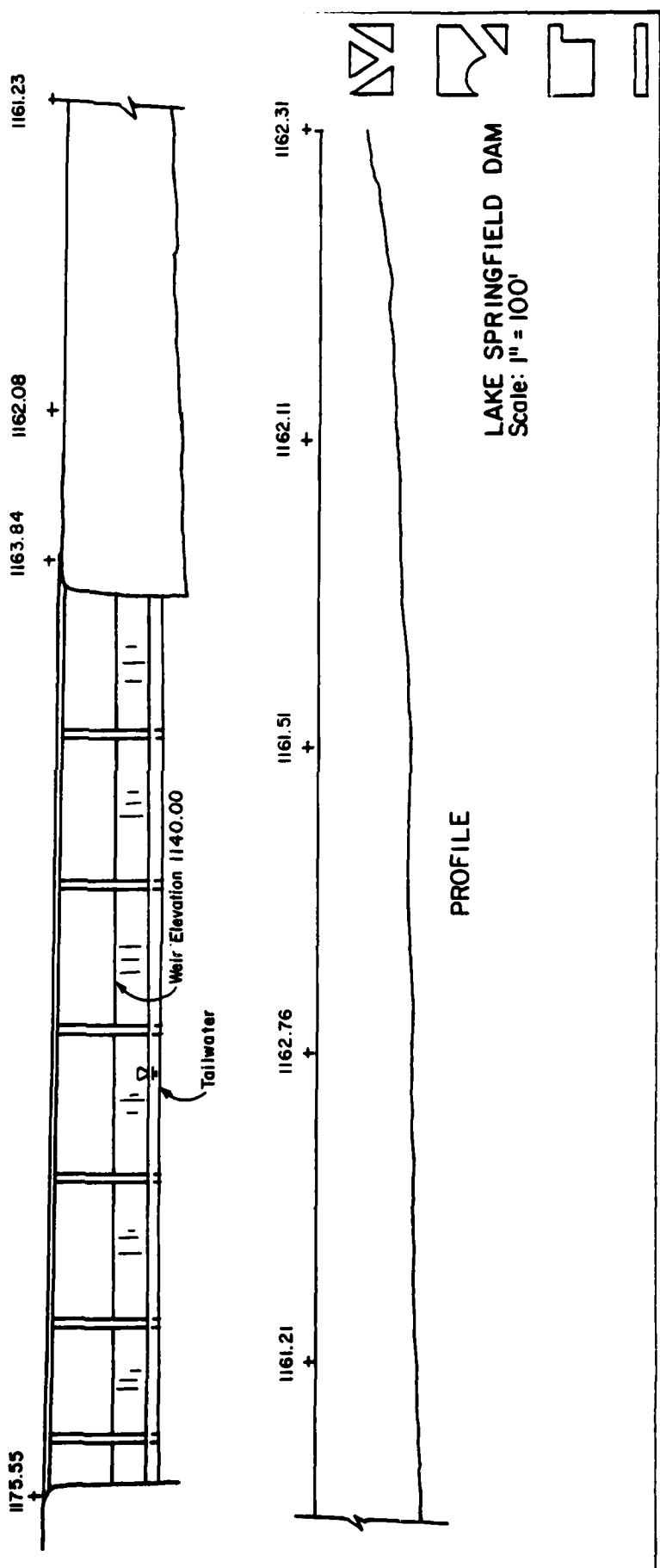


Figure 3

APPENDIX B
HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

APPENDIX B

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

The hydrologic analysis used in development of the overtopping potential is based on applying a hypothetical storm to a unit hydrograph to obtain the inflow hydrograph for a reservoir routing. The Probable Maximum Precipitation is derived and determined from regional charts prepared by the National Weather Service in "Hydrometeorological Report No. 33." Reduction factors have not been applied. A 48 hour storm duration is assumed with total depth distributed over 6 hour periods in accordance with procedures outlined in EM 1110-2-1411 (SPF Determination). The maximum 6 hour rainfall period is then distributed to hourly increments by the same criteria. Within-the-hour distribution is based upon NOAA Technical Memorandum NWS HYDRO-35. The non-peak 6 hour rainfall periods are distributed uniformly. All distributed values are arranged in a critical sequence by the SPF criteria. The final inflow hydrograph is produced by deduction of infiltration losses appropriate to the soil, land use, and antecedent moisture conditions.

The reservoir routing is accomplished by using Modified Puls routing techniques wherein the flood hydrograph is routed through lake storage. Hydraulic capacities of the outlet works, spillways, and crest of dam are used as outlet controls in the routing. Storage in the pool area is defined by an elevation-storage capacity curve. The hydraulic capacity of the outlet works, spillways, and top of dam are defined by elevation-discharge curves.

Dam overtopping analysis has been conducted by hydrologic methods for this dam and lake. This computation determines the percentage of the PMF hydrograph that the reservoir can contain without the dam being overtopped. An output summary in the hydrologic appendix displays this information as well as other characteristics of the simulated dam overtopping.

The above analysis has been accomplished for this report using the systemized computer program HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version), July, 1978, prepared by the Hydrologic Engineering Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Davis, California. The numeric parameters estimated for this site are listed in the computer printout. Definitions of these variables are contained in the "User's Manual" for the computer program.

The inflow hydrograph was routed through the reservoir using HEC-1's Modified Puls option.



L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS
 EBENSBURG

DAM NAME LAKE SPRINGFIELD
 I.D. NUMBER 20023

SHEET NO. 1 OF 3
 BY O.T.M. DATE 7-13-79

LAKE SPRINGFIELD

DRAINAGE AREA

AREA = 303 mi² (ST. LOUIS DISTRICT C.O.E.)

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS

KIRPICH METHOD:

$$t_R = 14.2 \text{ HRS.} \quad \text{LAG (L)} = 0.6 t_R = 9.5 \text{ HRS}$$

WHERE LENGTH (L) = 190,000 FT

HEIGHT (H) = 550 FT.

(FROM, TIME OF CONCENTRATION NOMOGRAPH,
 KENTUCKY BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS)

CURVE NUMBER METHOD:

$$\text{LAG (L)} = \frac{l^{0.8}(s+1)^{0.7}}{1900 y^{0.5}} = \frac{(190000)^{0.8} (3.04)^{0.7}}{1900 (3.8)^{0.5}}$$

$$= \frac{(16711)(2.2)}{3703} = 9.8 \text{ HRS}$$

WHERE l = GREATEST FLOW LENGTH IN FEET.

$$S = \frac{1000}{CN} - 10 \quad \text{AND CN = CURVE NO.}$$

y = AVERAGE SLOPE (%)

LOSS RATE AND BASE FLOW

STR TL = 1 INCH

CNSTL = 83 * SCS CURVE NUMBER

STR TQ = 1.5 CFS/MI²

QRC SN = 0.05 (5% OF PEAK FLOW)

RTIOR = 2.5

* UTILIZED ANTECEDENT MOISTURE CONDITION III



DAM NAME LAKE SPRINGFIELD
 I.D. NUMBER 20023

SHEET NO. 2 OF 3
 BY OTM DATE 8-20-79

PROBABLE MAXIMUM STORM

FROM H.R. NO. 33

PMP INDEX RAINFALL (ZONE 7) = 27.0 INCHES
 $R_6 = 69\%$, $R_{12} = 85\%$, $R_{24} = 96\%$, $R_{48} = 108\%$

ELEVATION-AREA-CAPACITY RELATIONSHIP

SPILLWAY CREST ELEV. = 1140', AREA = 360 ACRES
 INITIAL STORAGE = 2425 AC·FT

ELEV. 1150', AREA \approx 800 ACRES

FROM CONIC METHOD FOR RESERVOIR VOLUME.
 FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1). DAM
 SAFETY VERSION (USERS MANUAL).

$$H = 3 Y/A = 3(2425)/360 = 20.2'$$

ELEV. WHERE CAPACITY EQUALS ZERO:
 $1140' - 20.2' = 1119.8'$

AREA (AC)	0	360	500	800	1000	1250	1600
ELEV. (FT)	1119.8	1140	1143	1150	1155	1161	1170

SPILLWAY DISCHARGE

SPILLWAY CREST ELEV. = 1140'

$Q_1 = CLH^{3/2}$ (Ogee, Weir), $C = 3.6$, $l_{ess} = 539'$

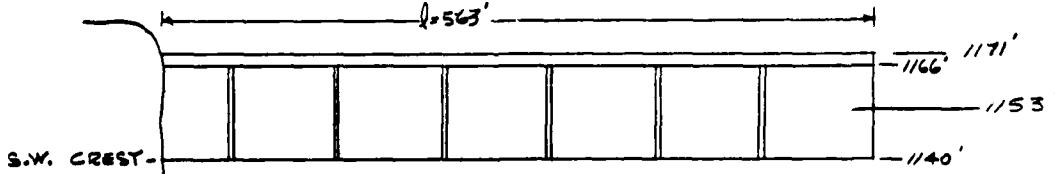
$Q_2 = CA \sqrt{2g} h$ (Orifice), $C = 0.6$, $A \approx 14,014 \text{ FT}^2$

$Q_3 = CLH^{3/2}$ (Broad Crest Weir), $C = 3.0$, $l = 563'$

DAM NAME LAKE SPRINGFIELDI.D. NUMBER 20023SHEET NO. 3 OF 3BY OTM DATE 8-20-79DISCHARGE CURVE

ELEV. (FT.)	WEIR		ORIFICE		WEIR		DISCHARGE Q (cfs)
	h ₁ (FT.)	Q ₁ (cfs)	h ₂ (FT.)	Q ₂ (cfs)	h ₃ (FT.)	Q ₃ (cfs)	
1140	0	—					0
1142	2	5488					5488
1144	4	15523					15523
1146	6	28518					28518
1148	8	43906					43906
1150	10	61361					61361
1155	15	112727					112727
1160	20	173555					173555
1165	25	242550					242550
1166	26	257248					257248
1168	28	287494	15	261338			261338
1170	30	318840	17	278215			278215
1171	31	334914	18	286281			286281
1175	35	401785	22	316496	4	13512	330008
1180	40	490887	27	350621	9	45603	396224
1185	45	585747	32	381708	14	88475	470183
1190	50	686035	37	410447	19	139881	550328
1195	55	791471	42	437301	24	198585	635886
1200	60	901816	47	462600	29	263771	726371

NOT TO SCALE:



$$\text{Loss} = 563' - [6(4')] = 539', \text{ Pier Width} = 4'$$

OVERTOP PARAMETERS

TOP OF DAM (LOW SPOT) = 1161.2'

COEFFICIENT OF DISCHARGE = 3.0 (BROWNE CREST)

LENGTH = 1400'

2/1
FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE IHG-11
BAM SAFETY VERSION 1 JULY 1971
LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79

84W 9418 79/06/21

84W 134473

ANALYSIS OF DAM OVERTOPPING USING RATIOS OF PMF
HYDROLOGIC-HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS OF SAFETY OF LAKE SPRINGFIELD DAM
RATIOS OF PMF ROUTED THROUGH THE RESERVOIR, MISSOURI-20021

JOB SPECIFICATION

NO	NHR	NMIN	IWAY	IHR	IMIN	MTRC	JPL1	IPHT	NSTAN
192	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NO	NPBLK								
192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED

1. NPLANS 1 NHTIO 4 LRIO 1

B-6

SUBARITHMETIC COMPUTATIONS

INFLOW TO RESERVOIR

ISTAO	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPL1	JPRI	INAME	I STAGE	IAUTO
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HYDROGRAPH DATA

PRECIP. DATA
SDFE PMS R6 R12 R24 R48 R72 R96

DATA ACCIDENTS CANCER A. SURV. 91.1

0 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 -1.00 -83.00 0.00 0.00

RECESSION DATA (1980-1982)

1430. 12216 30058 12206 30057 12207 30056 12208 30055 12209 30054 12210 30053 12211 30052 12212 30051 12213 30050 12214 30049 12215 30048 12216 30047 12217 30046 12218 30045 12219 30044 12220 30043 12221 30042 12222 30041 12223 30040 12224 30039 12225 30038 12226 30037 12227 30036 12228 30035 12229 30034 12230 30033 12231 30032 12232 30031 12233 30030 12234 30029 12235 30028 12236 30027 12237 30026 12238 30025 12239 30024 12240 30023 12241 30022 12242 30021 12243 30020 12244 30019 12245 30018 12246 30017 12247 30016 12248 30015 12249 30014 12250 30013 12251 30012 12252 30011 12253 30010 12254 30009 12255 30008 12256 30007 12257 30006 12258 30005 12259 30004 12260 30003 12261 30002 12262 30001 12263 30000

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CFS		PEAK		8-HOUR		24-HOUR		12-HOUR		TOTAL VOLUME		SUM	
1.01	16.45	67	108	106	102	2862	1402	1645	163	165	165	165	1164264
1.01	17.00	68	108	106	102	3376	1402	1700	164	165	165	165	124120
1.01	17.15	69	106	105	101	3935	1402	1715	165	151	151	151	132232
1.01	17.30	70	106	105	101	5559	1402	1730	166	151	151	151	140945
1.01	17.45	71	106	105	101	2628	1402	1745	167	151	151	151	150024
1.01	18.00	72	106	105	101	5942	1402	1800	168	151	151	151	159477
1.01	18.15	73	101	91	100	6719	1402	1815	169	151	151	151	169448
1.01	18.30	74	101	91	101	7645	1402	1830	170	151	151	151	179773
1.01	18.45	75	101	91	100	8408	1402	1845	171	151	151	151	190300
1.01	19.00	76	101	91	100	9316	1402	1900	172	151	151	151	201132
1.01	19.15	77	101	91	100	10289	1402	1915	173	151	151	151	212439
1.01	19.30	78	101	91	100	11284	1402	1930	174	151	151	151	223727
1.01	19.45	79	101	91	100	12295	1402	1945	175	151	151	151	235602
1.01	20.00	80	101	91	101	13233	1402	2000	176	151	151	151	246458
1.01	20.15	81	101	91	101	14427	1402	2015	177	151	151	151	257818
1.01	20.30	82	101	91	101	15497	1402	2030	178	151	151	151	268892
1.01	20.45	83	101	91	101	16540	1402	2045	179	151	151	151	279422
1.01	21.00	84	101	91	101	17536	1402	2100	180	151	151	151	289189
1.01	21.15	85	101	91	101	18510	1402	2115	181	151	151	151	298519
1.01	21.30	86	101	91	101	19510	1402	2130	182	151	151	151	307251
1.01	21.45	87	101	91	101	20289	1402	2145	183	151	151	151	314693
1.01	22.00	88	101	91	101	21071	1402	2200	184	151	151	151	314329
1.01	22.15	89	101	91	101	21803	1402	2215	185	151	151	151	327273
1.01	22.30	90	101	91	101	22591	1402	2230	186	151	151	151	332142
1.01	22.45	91	101	91	101	23299	1402	2245	187	151	151	151	335810
1.01	23.00	92	101	91	101	24468	1402	2300	188	151	151	151	338732
1.01	23.15	93	101	91	100	23905	1402	2315	189	151	151	151	340841
1.01	23.30	94	101	91	101	24205	1402	2330	190	151	151	151	341518
1.01	23.45	95	101	91	100	24440	1402	2345	191	151	151	151	341566
1.02	0.00	96	101	91	100	24613	1403	0.00	192	151	151	151	340897

	CMS	9672.	773.	2909.	1520.	2981.
	INCHES	8445.	12,62.	13,18.	13,18.	29,81.
MM	MM	214,95.	320,49.	334,84.	334,84.	334,84.
AC-FT	AC-FT	136436.	203797.	212919.	212919.	
INCHS CU. H	INCHS CU. H	168492.	251380.	262632.	262632.	

HYDROGRAPH AT STA 1 FOR PLAN 1, RTJ 01

	41.	38.	35.	32.	29.	26.	24.	22.	20.	18.
	17.	12.	14.	13.	11.	10.	10.	9.	9.	7.
	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.
	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
	9.	12.	15.	20.	25.	32.	40.	49.	61.	74.
	90.	109.	136.	165.	199.	239.	286.	338.	394.	456.
	523.	594.	672.	755.	861.	932.	1029.	1128.	1230.	1335.
	164.	195.	1654.	1754.	1821.	1945.	2029.	2101.	2191.	2245.
	2900.	2349.	2500.	2421.	2446.	2462.	2473.	2484.	2494.	2477.
	24666.	26680.	24291.	24071.	23891.	2398.	2403.	2408.	2413.	2427.
B-11	2218.	2189.	2163.	2137.	2112.	2090.	2072.	2058.	2049.	2043.
	2045.	2054.	2068.	2089.	2118.	2118.	2198.	2250.	2310.	2317.
	2452.	2537.	2631.	2733.	2844.	2965.	3096.	3237.	3391.	3555.
	1910.	1914.	1916.	1918.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	6048.	6350.	6670.	7008.	7346.	7671.	8002.	8333.	8664.	9062.
	16250.	16946.	16631.	16311.	16096.	15876.	15656.	15436.	15116.	147916.
	19030.	20113.	21246.	22373.	23500.	24646.	25782.	26889.	27941.	28919.
	29852.	30725.	31469.	32133.	32727.	33214.	33581.	33873.	34084.	34158.
	34157.	34090.								

CF9	PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	24-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
	34158.	27616.	102754.	13611.	1030811.
	CMS	967.	779.	291.	29181.
	INCHES		84.	1,26.	1,32.
	MM		21046.	32,05.	33,48.
	AC-FT		13644.	20380.	21292.

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	PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
CFS	139.06	106.48	96.73	1830.21
INCHES	39.61	30.74	29.09	5279.11
INCHES	8.45	12.62	13.18	13.18
MM	214.36	320.49	334.84	334.84
AC-FT	36436.	503791.	212919.	212919.
AC-FT	64.82	81.00	84.62	84.62

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ROUTE THROUGH RESERVOIR
1ST AQ 1CAMP 1LESSON 1TAPE 1JPT 1NAME 1STAGE 1AUTO

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Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

9/11

PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

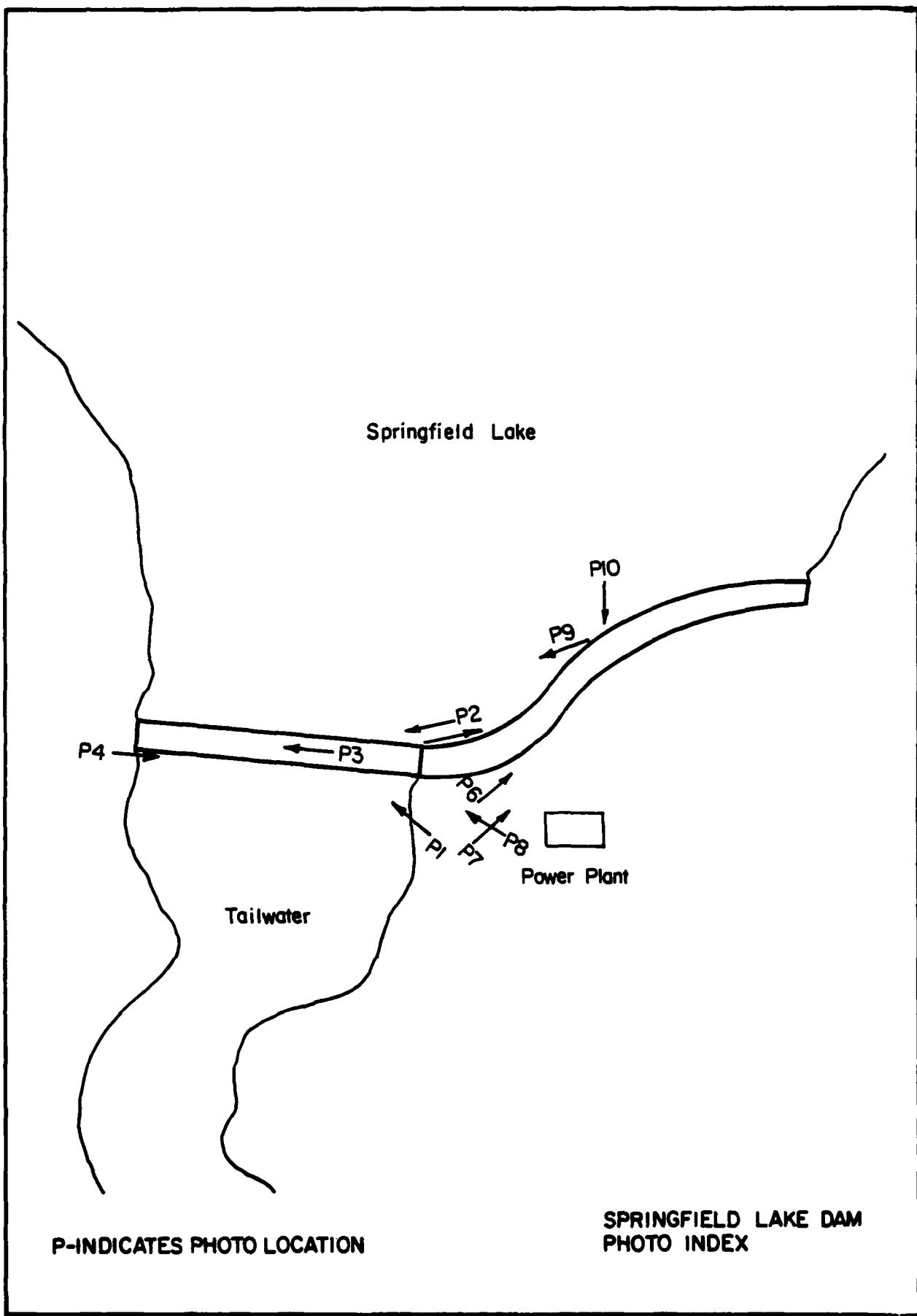
OPERATION	STATION	AREA	RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS			
			PLAN	RATIO 1	RATIO 2	RATIO 3
HYDROGRAPH AT						
ROUTED 10	2	303.00	1	33106.	164557.	197934.
		784.771		937.4711	4659.7511	5604.8611
					9460.8111	9672.4211

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SUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN	ELEVATION	INITIAL VALUE	SPILLWAY CREST	TOP OF DAM	
				1140.00	1161.20
	OUTFLOW	06	0.	190119.	190119.
RATIO OF RESERVOIR PME W.S.ELEV	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	MAXIMUM OUTFLOW CFS	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	TIME OF MAX OUTFLOW HOURS
1.0	146.60	0.00	33106.	0.00	48.00
1.00	159.26	0.00	164957.	0.00	48.00
1.00	161.73	53	20755.	1.00	48.00
1.00	1168.23	7.03	29938.	334105.	48.00

APPENDIX C
PHOTOGRAPHS





Photograph 1

Concrete gravity spillway section - downstream



Photograph 2

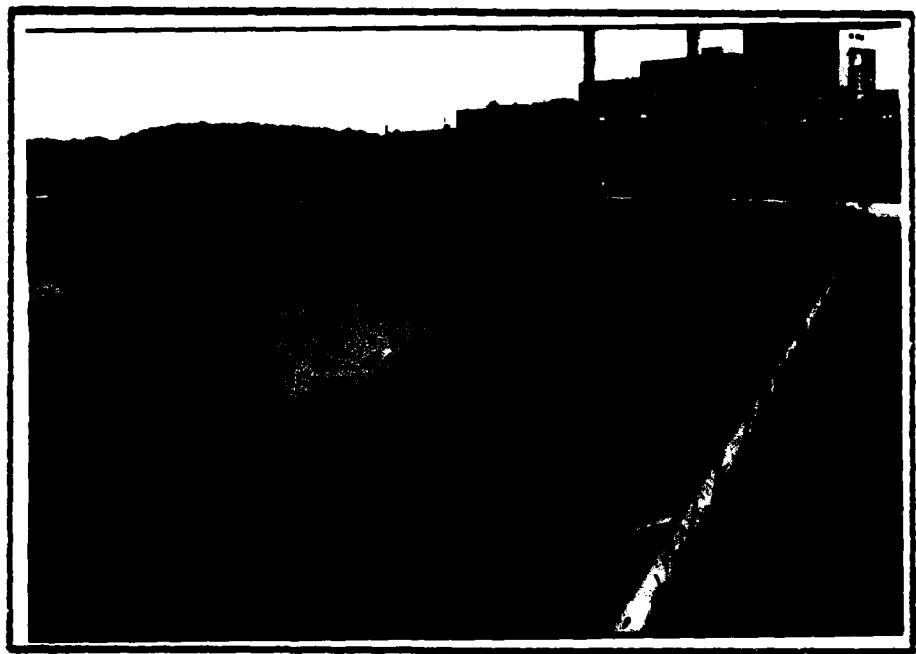
Concrete gravity spillway section - upstream



Photograph 3
Bridge carrying county road over spillway

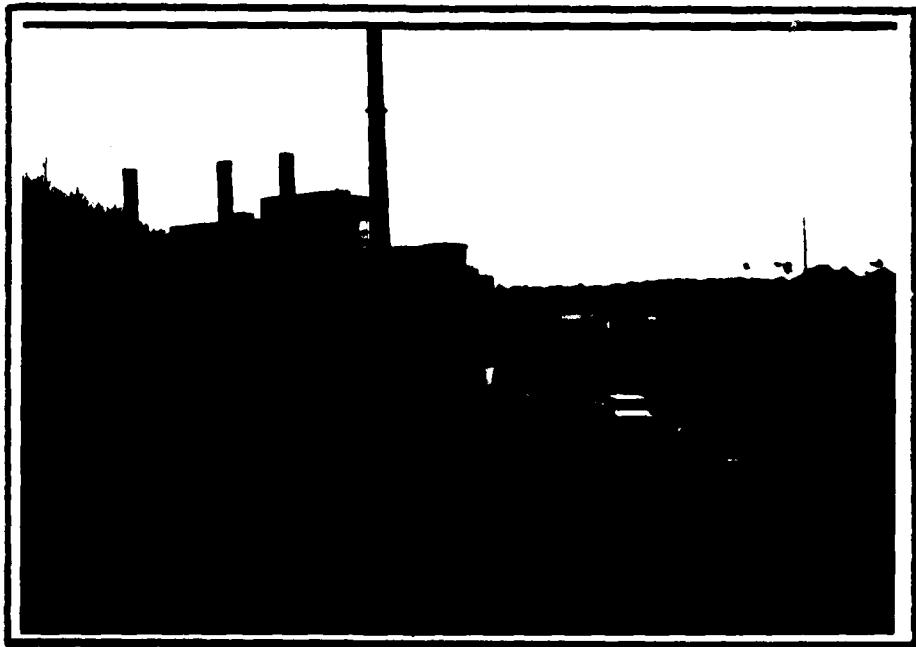


Photograph 4
Downstream area viewed from right abutment



Photograph 5

Upstream slope of earth embankment - Note powerplant discharge structure at left edge of photograph



Photograph 6

Downstream slope of earth embankment - Note powerplant in background



Photograph 7

Downstream slope of embankment near bend in dam



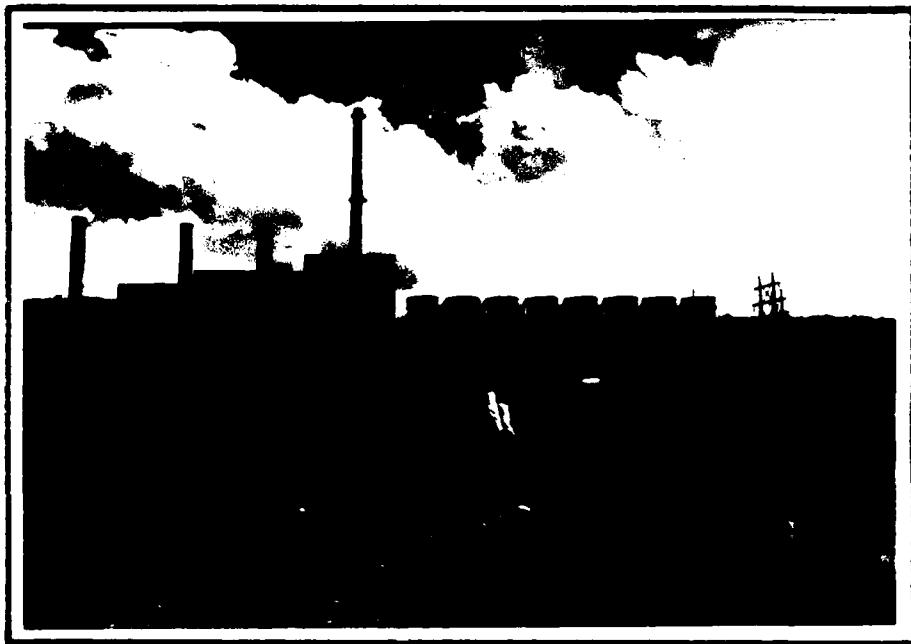
Photograph 8

Downstream slope of embankment looking toward spillway



Photograph 9

Upstream slope of dam - powerplant discharge structure
in foreground



Photograph 10

Powerplant discharge structure